

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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VISCOUNT GLERAWLY



Beresford Cecil Bingham, Viscount Glerawly, heir to Lord Annesly, the richest man in England, is spoken of as a possible husband for Princess Mary of England. He served in France with his regiment during the war. He is twenty-five years old.

THREE NEGROES SLAIN

Lynchings by White Mobs at Montgomery, Ala.

One Victim Had Fatally Wounded Policeman and Others Were Accused of Attacking Women.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 1.—John Temple, a negro, who shot and fatally wounded John Barbare, a policeman, and who was wounded by the officer, was shot to death in a hospital shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning by a small band of white men. He was the third negro to die by lynch law within 12 hours. Miles Phifer and Robert Crooks, the latter a discolored soldier, having been shot to death by a mob five miles from the city.

Still another negro, Bird Astor, who was with Temple when Barbare was shot, was being sought by a posse and it was believed his capture would result in more mob violence. There was no connection between the lynching of Phifer and Crooks and the killing of Temple. The first two, charged with crimes against white women, were taken from three deputy sheriffs by a mob of about 25 men. The Spanish method of execution, "ley de fugo," was used. The negroes were told to run for their lives and as they started were shot down. The mob then quietly dispersed.

PRESIDENT GROWING BETTER

Passes Good Night and Receives Favorable Report on the Treaty Ratification Fight.

Washington, Oct. 1.—President Wilson, after two days of quiet and rest at the White House, showed further improvement. Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his personal physician, issued the following bulletin: "The president had a good night's rest and is improving."

Although the president's condition precludes his taking any active part in directing the peace treaty fight in the senate, he has shown much interest in it and received a report on the situation from Secretary Tamm.

Sensors directing the administration fight for ratification of the treaty without amendment or reservation advised the president, through Mr. Tamm, that the treaty would not be amended and that no reservations would be adopted.

King Albert of Belgium, on learning of the illness of President Wilson, sent a wireless message of sympathy to the president, and also requested that he be kept informed as to his condition.

Father Vatman is Dead.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Rev. Maj. Edward J. Vatman, intimate friend of Col. Theodore Roosevelt and the oldest ranking Roman Catholic chaplain in the United States army, is dead here. He was appointed an army chaplain by President Hayes in 1877 and served through several frontier Indian campaigns, the Spanish-American war and the late world war.

WHITLOCK FOR AMBASSADOR

Minister to Belgium Nominated to Go Back There With the Higher Rank.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Brand Whitlock of Ohio, now minister to Belgium, was nominated by President Wilson to be ambassador to that country. Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz was nominated to be chief of naval operations, with rank of admiral.

YANKEE FLOGGED; APOLOGY ASKED

American Corporal Is Whipped by Order of Cossack General in Siberia.

GEN. GRAVES TAKES ACTION

Japanese Major Intervenes, Warning That His Men Will Side With the Russians in Case of Hostilities.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Major General Graves, commanding the American forces in Siberia, is understood to have acted upon official instructions from the war department in demanding an apology from the Cossack commander for the flogging of an American soldier and an investigation of Japanese interference between the American and Cossack forces.

General Graves has reported the incident in detail and army officials said the situation was the most serious which has occurred since the American forces went into Siberia.

Yank Corporal Flogged.

Vladivostok, Sept. 19 (Delayed).—Maj. Gen. William S. Graves, commander of American forces in Siberia, has demanded an apology from General Rozanoff, in command of Russian troops in Primor province, for the arrest of Capt. L. P. Johns of the Twenty-seventh regiment and Corporal Benjamin Sperling of the Thirtieth, and the flogging of the latter by Cossacks commanded by General Kalnikoff.

An investigation of the conduct of a Japanese officer at Inan, the place where the arrests took place, has also begun by the Japanese high command. The incident, which occurred September 5, is considered one of the most serious since the allies landed in Siberia.

American Troops to Rescue.

The American troops, in uniform and on official business, went to Inan, a town 170 miles north of this city, on the section of the railroad guarded by Chinese troops, passports being unnecessary by agreement between the allies.

While they were at the hotel there a detachment of Cossacks entered and arrested the Americans, claiming they were not provided with identification papers. Captain Johns managed to escape, and catching a moving train, went to Spasske, where he reported to the American officer in command.

A detachment of 150 Americans from the Twenty-seventh regiment at once entrained and went to Inan to effect Sperling's release, and on arriving there took three Cossacks as hostages.

Japs Side With Cossacks.

They found General Kalnikoff's men entrenched near the station and were preparing to use force against them when a Japanese major intervened for the Cossacks, stating, it is alleged, that in the event of hostilities between the Americans and Cossacks the Japanese troops at Inan would side with the latter.

He at last told the Americans that Sperling had been taken to Khabarovsk, where General Kalnikoff has his headquarters.

A telegraphic demand for Sperling was sent to Khabarovsk and a reply was received that he would be released at once. The Americans returned to Spasske, taking their hostages with them.

A preliminary investigation of the incident shows, it is said, that Sperling was flogged, a punishment that is usually meted out to recalcitrant Cossacks.

General Kalnikoff, who is considered by Americans here as a "Siberian Villa," has, with his band, been a constant source of trouble. It is charged, his raids being marked by cruelties and atrocities. He was recently appointed military commander of Khabarovsk district by General Rozanoff, and it is alleged this has brought about an increase in his activities.

Nine Killed in Arkansas Riot.

Helena, Ark.—Two white men, Clinton Lee and J. A. Tappen, of Helena, and seven negroes are known to have been killed at Elaine, as a result of clashes between a posse searching for the persons who fired upon from ambush and killed W. D. Atkins, railroad special agent. A third white man, Ira Proctor, and a number of negroes are known to have been wounded. The situation at Elaine is critical and growing more so, according to a message received from Joseph Meyers, who is heading the posse. Meyers is quoted as having said that he expected another clash at any moment, and requested that additional reinforcements be sent. Five hundred United States soldiers from Camp Pike, Ark., are due to reach Elaine.

Barking Up the Wrong Tree



SERBS PLANNING MOVE ON FIUME

D'Annunzio Considers Himself in a State of War With Jugo-Slavia.

AMERICANS GUARD SPALATO

Marines and Bluejackets Intervene Between the Rival Forces—Evidence of Collaboration Between Italian Rebels and the Regulars.

Rome, Oct. 1.—Dispatches from Fiume report that Gabriele D'Annunzio, in command of the insurgent garrison of the city, has stated that he considers himself in a state of war with Jugo-Slavia.

Serbia is planning an expedition against D'Annunzio's Italian troops who are occupying Fiume, the Berni correspondent of the Idea Nazionale reports. The correspondent states that confirmation of this report has been received at Berne from a Serbian source.

U. S. Marines Guard Spalato.

United States marines and bluejackets are maintaining order in the city of Spalato, Dalmatia, where Rear Admiral Phillip Andrews is stationed with his flagship, the Pittsburgh, according to reports reaching this city.

It is indicated in reports that feeling is running high in Spalato and that the Americans have found it necessary to intervene between the Italians and Jugo-Slavs.

The Fiume issue will be laid before the Italian people at the parliamentary elections, set for November 16, together with the other matters on which the government wishes to obtain a mandate. The parliament was dissolved and will reassemble December 1.

Jugo-Slav Frontier Closed.

Orders closing the Jugo-Slav frontier led the chief of staff of the Twenty-sixth Italian regular army corps at Albazia to interview Colonel d'Annunzio's chief of staff and discuss measures to be taken. This has resulted in the sending of some of the D'Annunzio volunteers to hold the armistice line, according to the Epoca, which adds:

"The event shows the cordial collaboration between the D'Annunzio troops and the regulars."

Chance for Agreement.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The Homme Libre Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, states that the latest telegrams from President Wilson "show that it would be easy to reach an accord on Fiume, acceptable to the world, if the Italian government would act firmly."

It is hinted that a general election in Italy or punishment of the insurgents under Gabriele D'Annunzio are alternatives.

The Homme Libre believes that d'Annunzio's forces at Fiume could not stand out against armed action by the Jugo-Slavs for more than two days, but adds: "Happily such a thing is still avoidable."

To Put Children Back in School.

In Chicago, as elsewhere throughout the nation, a back-to-school "drive" is going forward, with the hope of returning as many as possible of these children to their school work. There the Elizabeth McCormick memorial fund is instrumental in the work. This "drive" is sponsored by the children's bureau, which has been co-operating with the local child welfare organizations of the council of national defense. The campaign has been undertaken in at least thirty states. Another purpose of the campaign is to secure better legislation for the protection of children.

OPEN WAR OVER FOOD INVESTIGATION

FOOD INVESTIGATORS DISMISSED BY ONE JUDGE, BUT ANOTHER TELLS 'EM TO SUBMIT REPORT.

Clash Ensues Between Caldwell and Dixon—Discharge Is Ordered When Prosecutor Charges Members Exceeded Their Authority.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Cincinnati, O.—Holding that the Hamilton County Grand Jury exceeded its authority, went outside its functions and made unfounded charges against Prosecuting Attorney Louis M. Capelle and his staff in a report made in open court to Common Pleas Judge E. T. Dixon, Common Pleas Judge John A. Caldwell, Presiding Judge of Common Pleas Court, discharged the grand jury.

It was made motion of County Prosecutor Capelle that the matter was taken before Judge Caldwell following the reading of a lengthy report to Judge Dixon in which the Prosecutor and his assistants were accused of having attempted to influence and to "hamper" the grand jury immediately after the action of Judge Caldwell in discharging the grand jury. Judge Dixon sent Foreman Louis Zeiser and Clerk John Dugan, of the defunct grand jury, and instructed them to disregard the order by Judge Caldwell and to get the grand jurors together again, to draw any indictments they might wish and to report them to him in his court.

This open war declaration caused no end of a stir about the court house. Prosecutor Capelle and his assistants at once called upon Judge Dixon, who declared that he still was presiding in Criminal Division, as the joint session last summer had designated him to be the Judge for that division for September. He said custom held him over until the beginning of the October term of Court. In addition, Judge Dixon declared he had not been treated courteously by the Prosecutor in taking the matter before another Judge. Replying to this Prosecutor Capelle said the joint session designated Judge Dixon specifically for the month of September and Judges Caldwell and Fred L. Hoffman to preside in emergencies. He said that since Judge Dixon's time had expired by designation and the matter was an "emergency," he had presented the matter to Presiding Judge Caldwell. Further, Mr. Capelle told Judge Dixon that if he insisted upon reconvening the grand jurors and attempting to set aside their discharge and to receive a report from them, he would apply in Court of Appeals for quo warranto proceedings and an injunction.

TRAIN HOLDUP IS FOILED

Attempt Made Near Hillsboro, Ill., Results in Arrest of Two of the Bandits.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1.—Three bandits attempted to hold up the fast New York Central train a mile south of Hillsboro and as a result two are in jail. A third, who was wounded, escaped.

The men in jail are Thomas A. Thompson of Harrisburg, Ill., and George Anderson of Johnston, Pa.

Two other men, Harry Blake of Madison, Ill., and Frank Smith of Buffalo, N. Y., are in jail charged with aiding the third bandit to escape.

As the train passed the three bandits, running at a high rate, they opened fire with revolvers on the engineer and fireman. All the shots missed and at the next station the shooting was reported to the sheriff.

The bandits were surrounded in a cornfield and a gun battle started. Thompson and Anderson surrendered after the third man had been wounded. A search is being made for the wounded man.

OPERATORS GAIN IN PENNSYLVANIA

Elsewhere There Is Not Much Change in the Steel Strike Situation.

CLAIMS AT BETHLEHEM VARY

Prominent Residents of Sharon Defend State Constabulary Against Charges of Brutality—Senate Committee Is Going to Pittsburgh.

New York, Oct. 1.—The ninth day of the national steel strike showed little change in the situation generally, except for a continuation of gains by the operators in the Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania district. There conditions are rapidly approaching normal in the principal plants, with more men returning to work.

The confidence of Wall street in the strike's ineffectiveness was apparent when Crucible Steel rose to a new high level and other steel stocks were steady with slight gains.

The extension of the strike to the Bethlehem plants apparently has had little effect on the situation generally. The plants continue operation, although some departments are crippled. Elsewhere in the Cleveland, Youngstown, Chicago and Wheeling districts, the situation was unchanged with plants for the most part idle.

At Waukegan, Ill., strikers clashed with deputies and state authorities were ready to dispatch state troops to the scene if necessary.

Claims Are Conflicting.

Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 1.—The same conflict of figures which featured the initial stages of the steel strike in Pittsburgh prevailed at the Bethlehem plants here. Officials of the plants said the situation was improved all around and that many men who stayed away from the mills to "see how things turned out" returned to work.

The strike leader of this district, David Williams, announced that the strike was approximately 90 per cent effective in most departments, although admitting that the departments for treating castings, the bridge shop, ore bridge yards hoists, and crucible hammer are operated fully.

"Bricklayers and pipefitters are out 90 per cent," he said. "All the blast furnaces are out save two. The situation is satisfactory for the men."

At Sharon and Farrell.

From Sharon and Farrell came reports that with the resumption there of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company's plants all of the larger plants in the district are again in operation. Only some of the smaller plants remain closed.

Mill officials claim that more than 4,000 strikers have returned to work in the past few days.

Newcastle reported that all plants are operating now, many of them nearly up to full capacity.

Defend State Constabulary.

Sharon, Pa., Oct. 1.—Fifty prominent residents of Sharon joined in making and sending affidavits to Senator Kenyon at Washington, denying strikers' claims that the state constabulary here is brutal in handling steel workers who went out on strike. The state troops were necessary, the affidavits said, to suppress disorder and rioting which had got beyond control of the local authorities.

Sensors Going to Pittsburgh.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The senate will carry its investigation of the steel strike directly into the trouble-ridden Pittsburgh district next Friday. Senator William S. Kenyon, chairman of the education and labor committee of the senate, announced that, unless the League of Nations situation in the senate interferes, his committee, which is conducting the investigation of the strike, will reopen its investigation Friday in Pittsburgh and continue it for three days, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

ARMY CONTROLS IN OMAHA

Colonel Morris Commands Police as Well as Soldiers, and Disorders Have Ceased.

Omaha, Oct. 1.—Both the regular and special police forces have been put under the command of Col. E. J. Morris, Twentieth Infantry, U. S. A., who is also in charge of Omaha soldiers. Colonel Morris said the situation was well in hand. Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie arrived here to go over the situation. He said he would have no statement to make until after he had conferred with city and county officials.

Additional military forces, 11 officers and 250 men from Camp Funston, Kan., and 20 officers and 550 men from Camp Grant, Ill., joined the federal troops already on duty here, and General Wood, commander of the central department, also arrived and took charge of the military operations.

MISS ELIZABETH HARRISON



Miss Elizabeth Harrison, daughter of the late ex-president Benjamin Harrison, has been admitted to the practice of law in the county and state courts of Indiana. She recently completed her law course at New York university at the age of twenty-two.

HOPE OF WETS FADES

Nation to Remain Dry Until Treaty Is Ratified.

Attorney General Palmer Holds That the State of War Has Not Ended.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Although the war department declared in a statement that "the accidents of war and the progress of demobilization are at end," the war-time prohibition cannot be lifted until after the ratification of the peace treaty, in the opinion of Attorney General Palmer.

The prohibition law provides that it shall remain in force until the termination of the war and the demobilization of the army.

Mr. Palmer has held that the state of war does not end until the peace treaty has been ratified. President Wilson took a similar position in asking congress early in the year to repeal the war-time prohibition law in so far as it affected light wines and beer.

The war department's statement as to the end of demobilization was made in connection with an announcement that officers of the regular army were about to be returned to their normal peace-time rank and that the 10,000 emergency officers still in the service must be discharged in order to reduce the commissioned personnel to the 18,000 authorized by a recent act of congress.

The strength of the army, as reported for September 26, showed 33,065 officers and men in Europe, 8,400 in Siberia, 7,000 at sea en route home, and 394,000 in the United States. After October 31 an average strength of 252,250 will be maintained.

IRISH ISSUE KEPT TO FORE

British Cabinet Refuses to Permit It to Be Sidetracked by the Strike.

London, Oct. 1.—Notwithstanding the strike, the government intends to keep the Irish question to the fore, and it is expected the cabinet will again discuss a settlement of the Irish problem during the present week, according to the Mail.

Sir Edward Carson, who was prevented by the strike from attending the Ulster day demonstrations at Belfast, sent the following telegram to his supporters:

"The conspiracy against our civil and religious liberties, backed by cruel assassination in Ireland and lies and misrepresentations in America to separate us from the British empire, must be countered by the organization of all our forces."

"We stand by our covenant in the letter and spirit, and, with God's help, will defeat our enemies as we did before."

BRITISH LAND AT ODESSA

Occupy Chief Ukrainian Port on the Black Sea, Says Budapest Dispatch.

London, Oct. 1.—British forces have landed at Odessa and occupied the city, said a Central News dispatch from Vienna, quoting advices received there from Budapest.

Odessa is the chief Ukrainian (Russian) port on the Black sea. At latest reports it was in possession of the Ukrainians, the bolsheviks having been driven northward.